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# Last Chapter in Hellish Anti-Labor Tragedy---Hatters' Union Mulcted \$240,000!

A verdict of \$80,000 has been given in the federal court at Hartford, Conn., against the members of the Danberry Hatters' Union. The verdict having been returned under the Sherman anti-trust law, the firm in whose favor it was rendered will be entitled to a judgment triple the amount of the verdict, or \$240,000.

The verdict in question is the last chapter in the celebrated case against the Danberry hatters. In 1903 suit was brought against Danberry Hatters' Union and its members individually by D. E. Lowe & Co., which charged that it had suffered loss by the efforts of the union to induce union men to refrain from buying its hats, which did not bear the union label.

An appeal was taken to the supreme court to determine if the anti-trust law could be invoked against labor organizations. The court held that the law applied to labor unions, though when it was enacted congress had no intent to give it such application, or, at least, if such intent were present, the authors of the measure and its supporters concealed it from the public.

The case was then returned for trial upon its merits. A verdict was rendered against the union and its members and the houses of 192 hatters were attached to satisfy the judgment of the court. An appeal was taken and a new trial ordered because of the unfair rulings of the trial court.

The verdict now rendered leaves little hope that the hatters will save their homes.

The fact that such an infamous perversion of the law is possible is due entirely to the lack of solidarity among the workers and their failure to unite on the political field.

In England, when such a decision was handed down by the highest court in the land, the workers abandoned the old "pure and simple" tactics, and went into politics. They sent over fifty Socialist-labor members to parliament. THE EFFECT WAS INSTANTANEOUS. THE VERDICT OF THE COURT WAS REVERSED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT AND THE ODIUM DECISION RECALLED.

If the workmen of the United States were to send fifty Socialists to the next congress, is there any one so simple as to think that there would be any hesitation by the house of representatives and the senate to amend the anti-trust law to exempt labor organizations and the agricultural associations from the provisions of the law?

IMAGINE THE PANIC THAT WOULD SEIZE UPON THE CAPITALISTIC INTERESTS AND THE DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN POLITICIANS IF THE NEWS SHOULD BE FLASHED ACROSS THE CONTINENT AND TO EUROPE THAT THE AMERICAN WORKINGMEN HAD AWAKENED TO THEIR INTERESTS AND ELECTED FIFTY SOCIALIST REPRESENTATIVES TO CONGRESS!

Even the election of a Socialist municipal administration in Milwaukee, with its authority and power so checked and hedged about that whenever it sought to interfere in any way with private exploit-

tation it came in conflict with the courts, was a shot that literally was heard around the world.

In England, the Duke of Devonshire, who is president of the Anti-Socialist Union, felt that there was need to issue a pamphlet setting forth the "failure" of the Seidel administration a few months after its inauguration. Even today, European newspapers devoted to sustaining hereditary privilege and capitalistic exploitation are gravely telling their readers that Socialism was tried in Milwaukee and failed.

If a parochial election could cause such alarm among those who are riding on the people's backs, what would be the effect of a national upheaval such as would result if the large body of American workingmen were to cease giving support to the political parties which are dominated and controlled by the capitalistic interests and by giving support to the Socialist ticket, send a large delegation of their representatives to Washington to challenge government of, by and for plutocracy?

Do you think that there would be a further puttering around over injunction legislation and court decisions directing the seizure of the homes of workingmen and the eviction of their families, when the same courts have held that fines against a corporation in excess of its capital stock are excessive, though plainly prescribed by the law, and in violation of the constitution?

NOT ON YOUR LIFE.

## Capitalism is Rapidly Verging Toward Climax

BY R. A. DAGUE.

Every careful student of the economic situation in the United States knows that the country is steadily moving toward bankruptcy and financial chaos, and will arrive there at no distant day unless the disaster is averted by adopting Socialism, or a large measure of it. The collapse may be delayed for a short time by the application of palliatives and by the employment of the army and navy, but no human power can prevent the economic collapse of our industrial system to be followed by Socialism, or, if not that, then by plutocracy and a military despotism. Our trusts, railroads, banking—in short, all our industrial methods have about run their race. They are nearly ripe as privately owned enterprises. In truth, many of them are dead ripe now, and have become a national danger. They must be owned by the people collectively, or we will soon have here a nation composed of a few enormously rich men and millions of propertyless slaves. The situation is an alarming one, and challenges the most careful study of our wisest statesmen.

Two old parties are, however, blind as bats as to the dangers menacing the country and the proper remedy to apply. Both are again trying to fool the voters on the so-called tariff issue, and are putting up a sham fight while the Roosevelt party, after stealing several planks of minor importance from the Socialist party, opposes the vital, the essential propositions of Socialism.

First, as to trusts: I ask, are they not ripe for public ownership? Clyde D. Fawcett, a well-known magazine writer, who has made a careful investigation, says:

"Thirty billions of the stocks of our industrial or tariff trusts, represent only water.

"On this stock, dividends of about \$1,500,000,000 are being paid yearly, amounting to approximately \$15.00 a person or nearly \$100 an American family!"

"This \$1,500,000,000 is not picked up out of the streets, but comes out of the consumers.

is paying a tax of \$100 a year in supporting the overcapitalization of our industries.

"Overcapitalization, therefore, is obviously one of the most important problems confronting the American people today.

"The Chicago & Alton was capitalized at \$30,000,000. When turned over to the purchasing syndicate in 1899 it was capitalized at \$7,000,000.

"That one railway company alone, therefore, pocketed sixty-four millions of dollars which cost them nothing, if that is not getting something for nothing—if indeed it is not plain stealing.

Next, I assert that our financial system is as weak as a rope of sand.

Under it the producers are robbed of vast sums of money that it can hardly be calculated.

"There is in the United States a total amount of money of about \$2,700,000,000. The banks are indebted to their depositors to the amount of about \$12,000,000,000, or nearly five times more than all the money in the country. If there should be a sudden

"run" of depositors on the banks for their money the banks could not pay five cents on the dollar.

The banking system is ripe also. One of these days a great bank panic and general smashup will convulse the country from ocean to ocean.

Again, the American people are practically bankrupt. The borrowing classes owe the money-lending classes about \$70,000,000,000, or over twenty-five times more than all the money in the country. These debts, it is estimated, bear an average rate of interest of 5 per cent, or an interest crop of thirty-five hundred millions (\$3,500,000,000). The money-lending class is reaping from the borrowing class a crop of annual interest which nearly equals the value of all the staple farm products of the country.

A half century ago the total wealth of the United States was eight billions, and the producing classes owned 67 per cent of it. The total wealth now is estimated at one hundred and ten billions, but the producing classes own but ten per cent of it.

The money-lenders, the profit-taking class, the stock writers, the parasites, own all of that colossal sum except 10 per cent of it. Over forty millions of the American people pay no taxes and are practically property-

less, and they are the people, too, who, by their labor, create all the wealth. Fifty thousand "capitalists" own more property than 95 millions. They got it through interest, profits, stock water, monopoly and other methods of acquisition without rendering an equivalent therefor. "Individualism" says there are equal opportunities to all. That is not true. There are 2,000,000 of children being worked like slaves in the mills, factories and mines. Are their opportunities equal to those of the children of the rich? If nobody produced wealth and everybody engaged in exploiting men the nation would soon be destroyed. Individualism clamors for the privilege of a few individuals to acquire private ownership of the entire wealth, of the nation if they can get it by virtue of laws of their own enacting, without themselves producing one dollar of wealth. They preach the philosophy of "the survival of the fittest," and the "fittest" are understood to be the selfish and crafty. This doctrine promises rich rewards for exploitation and provides poverty and pain for the honest workers whom the individualists name "the unfittest." In every state in the union individualists have enacted "vagrancy laws." Under these statutes, poverty is a crime. Any man without visible means of support, though he be an honest man seeking employment, can be arrested as a vagrant and be put in a chain gang, and in many states a police officer can inflict this penalty without action of court or jury. The cup of the iniquity of the American nation is nearly filled. Soon the competitive system of individualism will totter to its fall. Nature

and eternal justice has so decreed. No civilization can be built permanently on selfishness, greed, injustice, slavery of the weak and helpless, and the right of one man to rob his fellow man of his property. The fruits of his labor and the punish him as a criminal after he has robbed him. Co-operation and a "square deal" must take the place of "individualism." Rectitude is the law of heaven and

It is said that Nero fiddled while Rome burned. Our old party leaders are playing as foolish and as wicked a part as did the ancient tyrant.

If we would avoid chaos and anarchy some forward steps must be immediately taken toward the collective ownership and operation of things which should be owned collectively. Let all national banks be made national in fact. Let the government own and manage them and all depositors be guarded against loss. Let the American people enter upon a well-defined and persistent system of acquiring collective ownership of public utilities and inaugurate new enterprises providing employment to all willing to work. This process to be continued until all productive property is owned by the people collectively. "Let the nation own the trusts." If the republic is to be saved, the honest masses must save it. Plutocracy must be destroyed, but the plutocrats will not destroy themselves. No master ever willingly got off the back of the slave. I entreat every honest voter to support the Socialist party—the only party that understands the needs of the country and has the proper remedy for our national ills.

## IT HAPPENED IN MILWAUKEE

The returns of the coming election from this city as well as from a number of other places will be received at the Auditorium, Tuesday evening, November 5, at a big gathering of members and friends of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic party. According to E. T. Meins, who has closed a contract for the main hall for that occasion, arrangements have been made with a concern to present stereoscopic views of the coming returns. Admission will be free.

The redistricting ordinance passed under the Social-Democratic administration, was declared legal on Tuesday by the state supreme court, when it reversed the decision of Judge William J. Turner of the Milwaukee county district court declaring that the redistricting ordinance was invalid in the suit of Thomas J. Neacy against nine assessors under Tax Commissioner Louis Arnold.

The supreme court directed that an order be entered by the circuit court sustaining the city's demurrer to the Neacy complaint. The circuit court has 30 days in which to enter the order to give Neacy an opportunity to ask for a re-hearing. If no re-hearing is requested, the case will be final and the case will be settled.

"This is a decided victory for the city of Milwaukee," said Assistant City Attorney Canright, who has had charge of the redistricting case for the city in the circuit and supreme courts. "If it had not been decided this way by the supreme court it would have invalidated the spring and fall elections. It would have invalidated the election of congressmen in the fourth and fifth districts. It would have invalidated the election of assembly members, state senators and county supervisors in Milwaukee county. The supreme court granted my motion to advance the case on the calendar or it would have come up in November."

The tax levy, as prepared by the city comptroller, will be presented to the common council Monday afternoon. After deducting \$400,000 in income tax, the amount determined after a conference between city officials and the income tax assessor, the tax levy is \$5,281,422. This is less than that under the Social-Democratic administration because the income tax was deducted. The tax rate will be \$11.47 on each \$1,000, a decrease of 15 cents on the \$1,000 from last year.

As usual, Mayor Bading and the other "non-partisan" office holders in the city hall sought to discredit the Social-Democratic administration by blaming the Socialists for the slight rise in the amount of taxes. The deduction of the income tax. The mayor delivered a fiery oration on the wastefulness of Socialists and the honesty of the "non-partisan" officials, who would fix the taxes next year so every one would find a material decrease.

His promises were without limit and his denunciation of the Social-Democrats also.

Milwaukee union, No. 731, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, has endorsed the platform of the national and local Social-Democratic party, and pledges itself to vote for the candidates of that party at the coming election. The union passed the following resolution:

Whereas, the workers in the past have voted the old party tickets at national and municipal elections.

Whereas, they have been promised from time to time that conditions of their lives would be improved, and that they would be elevated to a higher standard of living, but have never been benefited by said promises, and are therefore in a desperate and worse condition; and

Whereas, it is very evident that if the workers in the past had shared that which they produce and a higher plane of living, they would not be in the condition in which they are now; and in view of the fact that the workers are now in a desperate and worse condition; and

vote for candidates of that party at the coming election.

Inspired by Chief of Police John J. Janzen's bitter antagonism to District Attorney Zabel and the Milwaukee Leader, Patrolman John Croke, Monday night, arrested Harry Ross, assistant city editor of The Milwaukee Leader, on a charge of disorderly conduct.

In district court Tuesday morning, Mr. Ross was declared not guilty by Judge Neale D. Neelen after testimony had been given by several witnesses showing the arrest had been inspired

by personal animus alone.

"I was standing near the entrance to the Majestic theater after attending the performance there as a critic," testified Mr. Ross in district court. "I was with my wife and two reporters from The Milwaukee Leader when Patrolman Croke passed by and ordered us to move on in a gruff, harsh manner. We were preparing to go home and were bidding our friends farewell when Patrolman Croke returned to us, having walked ten or fifteen feet away. He returned and said, as we were about to start across

the street, 'I told you to move on.' He grabbed me by the arm and although I protested, led me to the patrol box, before several hundred people several of whom were friends and acquaintances, and called the patrol wagon."

"When I got to the station and went into the room occupied by Sergeant Flood, the officer in charge of the station at night," said Mr. Ross, "he took place at the central station after the arrest had been made. 'I attempted to tell him that Patrolman Croke had made a mistake.

"Get out of here, I don't want to have anything to do with you," roared Sergeant Flood.

"Then a friend of Chief of Police Janzen went into Sgt. Flood's office and conversed with him for several minutes, behind the closed door. When he came out I was told to come in and see him."

"Are you the guy that's been writing these stories about the police department in The Milwaukee Leader?" was the first thing Sgt. Flood said.

"No, I am not," I replied.



VOLUME 1 MILWAUKEE, OCTOBER 26, 1912 NUMBER 36

## More Senator Dague Stories

### Several Clever Dogs

I have on former occasions written much about intelligent dogs. Several of which I knew. As dogs are my favorite pets, I naturally remember stories that I have heard about them. Here is a little history of several dogs which interested me, and thinking that the boys and girls of the Young Folks Department may also be interested in an account of them, I will briefly write about my four-footed friends. The first one deserving mention, was Toots, a fox terrier, belonging to a fireman on the Lackawanna Railroad at Bloomfield, N. J. The crossing-tender, in addition to raising and lowering the gates, was required to attend to the switch, there being only a single track from Bloomfield to Montclair. On the day in question a wambour train was approaching and the crossing-tender dropped his red flag and ran to throw a switch. At the same time an east-bound passenger train was rounding the curve and coming down grade towards the crossing. Toots, who had spent much time around the flag shanty and who was familiar with the duties, seized the flag in his teeth and ran up the track. The engineer saw the danger signal and stopped his train just in time to prevent a collision.

The next two dogs worthy of mention, are thus described in "The Animals":

Note to the butcher, a dog named Mena. Drapeau, who sells newspapers, has turned to account the intelligence of his two pets by training them to deliver papers to customers daily and to do other errands. They are a modest little pair, but they take their work quite seriously and are well known to the inhabitants of the neighborhood.

Every morning at eight o'clock Dick and Paulo start on their round taking turns carrying the red cloth saddle with pockets on either side in which the newspapers are placed. Off they trot together to the Rue de Presbourg and into the Rue Laurison, where lives their first customer. The two dogs climb the stairs, take the first floor and work until the door is opened to them and the servant takes his paper.

The dogs go regularly to the butcher's and to the Pension Galtier, where they have a great friend in the "chef."

Note to the butcher, a dog named Mena. Drapeau, who sells newspapers, has turned to account the intelligence of his two pets by training them to deliver papers to customers daily and to do other errands. They are a modest little pair, but they take their work quite seriously and are well known to the inhabitants of the neighborhood.

office also, and if the letter box were low enough they could be employed to post their master's mail.

To make one's living simply by owning an animal does not sound a very profitable business. But there are dogs in the world who possess the possession of an intelligent creature means money. One owner trained four dogs—three spaniels and a terrier—to hunt for golf balls, and so perfectly did they work that they found upward of 300 balls during the first summer they were employed. A lady living in a London suburb owns a half-bred terrier, which had also been trained in dog shows. By selling those that are not claimed the dog's owner is able to send every year a handsome donation to a charity. In Paris a dog was trained by a bookmaker to go around to betting clients, and its owner, by the aid of his canine messenger, who collects the bets, made \$500 a year. A well trained sporting dog—particularly a retriever spaniel—is always a source of income, and one owner estimates that his dog is worth \$100 a year at least in recovering birds and hares which would be lost after they have been shot.

In former contributions I have written on the attachment and love that dogs have for their masters and I here repeat what I have often said, that the boy who is kind to his dog is very likely, when he grows to manhood, to be kind to people, and to have plenty of friends.—R. A. Dague.

### Cruelty of Trapping Animals

The trapping of animals is often very cruel, and I do not approve of it where it is done for profit. Edward Breck, who believes as I do on the subject, tells me that he has seen a trap set for minks with a man named Howard. In one of the traps was a mink. The poor thing was on the verge of death, and had just strength enough to try to snap at me as I struck it on the head. It had probably been caught the very first night and had been sickening and dying slowly all these many days and nights, struggling bravely, desperately against the cruel steel. Howard and John cried aloud with exultation, and even I, an older man, could not help feeling a little of their triumph in the success of a difficult task. The ten-dollar bill that the beautiful brown coat represented seemed too dearly bought, and I could not help thinking of the monument of agony that some day might be carried about by an innocent young mink, vain of her few fur. The day was a bad one for the furry tribes. One of the bear-traps scored, and the victim, a two-year-old, was dead. It had carried the big clog a quarter of a mile and snailly got it wound about a tree in such a manner that it was fast.

## WISCONSIN

every chair was occupied when Carl D. Thompson, Socialist candidate for governor of Wisconsin, started his appeal to the people for their votes in the coming election. Mr. Thompson, who has been known as the "Socialist" candidate, confined himself to an orthodox discussion of the subject, starting out with a homely statement of what the Socialists are working for.

He said: "What we propose to do is to make it easier and easier for the man who works to make a living, and harder and harder for the man who does not work for a living to gain one until it becomes almost impossible to make a living without working."

"If short, we Socialists want life and want it more abundantly, and what we want for ourselves, we want for every other man, woman and child in all the world."

FOND DU LAC, Wisconsin.—A good sized crowd filled Turner hall when Carl D. Thompson, of Milwaukee, candidate for governor of Wisconsin on the Socialist ticket, started his two hours speech on the issues and questions of the day. Mr. Thompson, who has been city clerk of Milwaukee, and who is a thorough student of Socialism, drew the attention of his audience at once, and held it throughout his entire address.

He started in by comparing the platform of the Republican, Democratic and Progressive Republican parties. Mr. Thompson asserted that many planks of these platforms are exactly the same, that they have the same meaning, and that the wording is the same. He asserted that he was not interested in politics any of the three platforms would appear as suitable to any of the three parties.

"The main issue of the day," said Mr. Thompson, "is capitalism against Socialism. It is the duty of our party to work with this issue in view, and in the end we will conquer."

"Labor is at the mercy of capitalism," continued the speaker, "the whole nation, all of the people, all of us are in the grip of irresponsible capitalism. Capitalism is the cause of the great element of the Socialist idea, namely, the social ownership of public utilities and social resources. This is the real issue. None of the old parties propose this. Yet it is the only thing which will relieve our people. It is the only way out of the present social crisis."

"Why We Are Poor" is the title of a four page leaflet issued by the state campaign committee of the Social-Democratic party, and of which over 100,000 copies will be sent out in a few days to over 400 places throughout the entire state. The author of this campaign booklet is Carl D. Thompson, Social-Democratic candidate for governor. Thompson's propaganda paper is divided into ten columns. The non-partisan chapters. Some of the chapters bear the following headlines: "Easy to Get Rich in Wisconsin," "The Most of Us Are Poor," "Pity the Poor Millionaires," "Remedies That Don't Remedy," "Get Together," "The Farmer and the Wage Workers," "Social-Democracy the Hope of the World," and others.

The publication ends with the following appeal:

"The fight of the Republican and Democratic parties has been only a sham fight to fool the common people. But the common people are now getting onto the game. That is why, in this presidential year, the old parties are beginning to break up and go to pieces. Their day is almost over."

"The toilers must now have a party of their own. Let the trusts keep possession of the old parties—we do not need them. The workers in the cities and on the farms must organize in one party in the Social-Democratic party."

Workers of the field and mine and factory unite—get together. You can beat the Wall Street game. "Vote the straight Social-Democratic ticket."

E. H. THOMAS, State Sec'y.

OSHKOSH, Wisconsin.—Extra chairs filled all the available floor space of the city hall proper and



